

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th July 1889.

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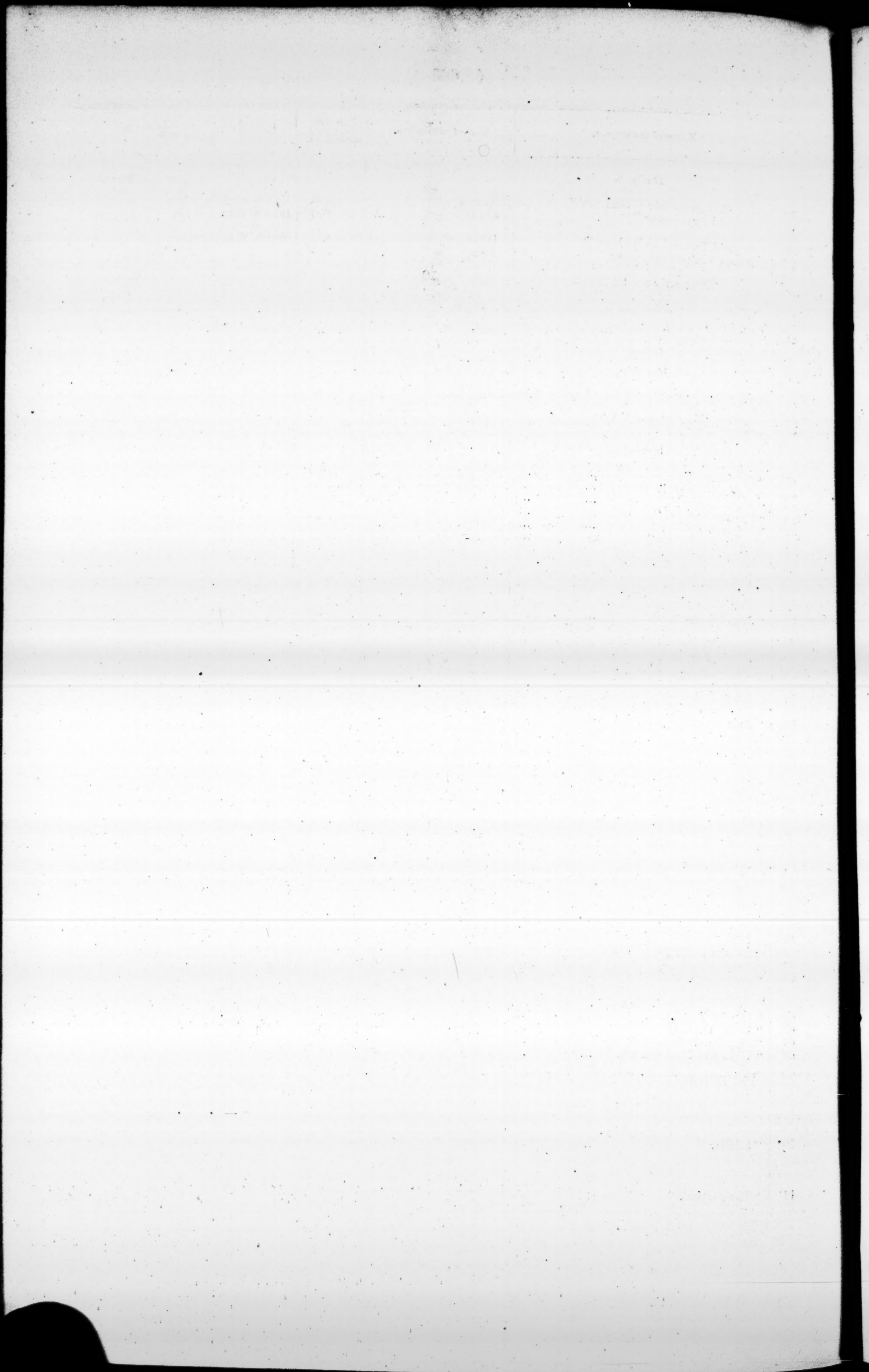
Nil.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Kasipore Nibási "	Kasipore, Burrisal	30	Sravan 1296 B.S.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	" Ahammadi "	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	" Ave Maria "	Calcutta	.....	
4	" Divákar "	Ditto	.....	
5	" Gaura Duta "	Maldah	.....	
6	" Purva Bangabási "	Noakholly	.....	
7	" Purva Darpan "	Chittagong	700	
8	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi "	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	" Arya Darpan "	Calcutta	102	5th July 1889.
10	" Bangabási "	Ditto	20,000	20th ditto.
11	" Burdwán Sanjibani "	Burdwan	302	16th ditto.
12	" Chandra Vilásh "	Berhampore	250	
13	" Cháruvartá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	16th ditto.
14	" Chattal Gazette "	Chittagong	800	
15	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	1,200	21st ditto.
16	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	885	19th ditto.
17	" Faridpur Hitaishini "	Faridpur	.....	
18	" Garib "	Dacca	3,000	
19	" Grambási "	Uluberia	800	20th ditto.
20	" Gaurab "	Ditto	.....	
21	" Guru Charana "	Calcutta	.....	18th ditto.
22	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	17th ditto.
23	" Jagatbási "	Calcutta	750	
24	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	
25	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	350	
26	" Navavibhákar Sádharáni "	Calcutta	600	
27	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	19th ditto.
28	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	12th ditto.
29	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiná, Rungpore	205	11th ditto.
30	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	17th ditto.
31	" Samaya "	Ditto	3,808	19th ditto.
32	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	20th ditto.
33	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	800	
34	" Santi "	Calcutta	3,722	
35	" Saráswat Patra "	Dacca	300	
36	" Som Prakásh "	Calcutta	1,000	22nd ditto.
37	" Srímanta Saudagár "	Ditto	.....	
38	" Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha "	Ditto	800	19th ditto.
39	" Surabhi o Patáka "	Ditto	700	18th ditto.



No.	Names of newspapers.		Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
	<i>Daily.</i>					
40	"Dainik o Samachar Chandrika"	...	Calcutta	...	1,500	17th & 23rd July 1889.
41	"Samvad Prabhakar"	...	Ditto	...	800	19th to 25th ditto.
42	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	...	Ditto	...	300	19th to 25th ditto.
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	...	Ditto	...	500	
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
44	"Dacca Gazette"	...	Dacca	...	.....	22nd July 1889.
	HINDI.					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
45	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	...	Darjeeling	...	20	
46	"Kshatriya Pratika"	...	Patna	...	200	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
47	"Aryavarta"	...	Calcutta	...	1,500	20th ditto.
48	"Behar Bandhu"	...	Bankipore	...	.....	
49	"Bharat Mitra"	...	Calcutta	...	1,653	18th ditto.
50	"Sar Sudhanidhi"	...	Ditto	...	500	22nd ditto.
51	"Uchit Baktá"	...	Ditto	...	4,500	
52	"Hindi Samachar"	...	Bhagulpore	...	1,000	
	PERSIAN.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
53	"Jam-Jahan-numa"	...	Calcutta	...	250	19th ditto.
	URDU.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
54	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	...	Arrah	...	300	
55	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind"	...	Calcutta	...	...	
56	"Anis"	...	Patna	...	.....	
57	"Gauhur"	...	Calcutta	...	196	22nd ditto.
58	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	...	Behar	...	150	
59	"Al Punch"	...	Bankipore	...	.....	15th ditto.
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
60	"Darusaltanat"	...	Calcutta	...	340	21st ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>					
61	"Urdu Guide"	...	Calcutta	...	212	
	URIA.					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
62	"Asha"	...	Cuttack	...	.....	
63	"Taraka and Subhavarta"	...	Ditto	...	.....	
64	"Pradip"	...	Ditto	...	.....	
65	"Samyabadi"	...	Ditto	...	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
66	"Dipaka"	...	Cuttack	...	.....	13th ditto.
67	"Utkal Dipika"	...	Ditto	...	444	13th ditto.
68	"Balasore Samvad Vahika"	...	Balasore	...	205	16th ditto.
69	"Urya and Navasamvad"	...	Ditto	...	600	10th ditto.
	PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.					
	BENGALI.					
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
70	"Silchar"	...	Silchar	...	500	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
71	"Paridarshak"	...	Sylhet	...	450	





## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 16th July, complains of the prevalence of thefts at Ranigunge. The Police and the Town Council should look sharp.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 16th, 1889.

2. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 19th July, says that, as women of respectable classes now go to the city theatres, it is desirable that no obscene plays should be acted there. The other day an obscene play called *Bakkesvara* was acted in the Emerald Theatre. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, should put a stop to all obscene performances.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
July 19th, 1889.

3. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 20th July, reports the increase of thefts at the Mriga, Dhanpur, and Kathore ghats in Mymensingh. It has become unsafe for people to keep boats anchored at those ghats. The Badla Police ought to look sharp.

BANGABASI,  
July 20th, 1889.

4. Referring to the allegations made by the *Tribune* newspaper against Captain Broadway, Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, in connection with the prosecution of Lala Laluram, Editor of an urdu newspaper, the *Bangabási*, of the 20th July, observes as follows :—

BANGABASI.

The time has come for transferring Captain Broadway from the country of the Sikhs. The Captain's wicked attempt has not succeeded, and he has himself suffered disgrace in the endeavour made by him to harass Laluram. Such an officer should not be allowed to continue in the service of Government. If the allegations against Captain Broadway, as published in the *Tribune* newspaper, be true, there will not be two opinions among impartial men about the necessity of dealing severely by him.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

5. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 16th July, complains of the prevalence of bribery in the Court of the Munsif of Culna, and asks the Munsif to put it down.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 16th, 1889.

6. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 18th July, refers to the case of a clerk in the Patna District Board's Office who is under trial in the Court of the District Magistrate for forgery, and remarks that it is strange that the Magistrate is Judge, witness, and prosecutor at one and the same time.

BHARAT MITRA,  
July 18th, 1889.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 20th July, learns from its Assam correspondent that several coolies of the Paniari tea garden in Mangaldai preferred on the 17th June last a complaint against the Manager of the garden, to the effect that he made them work unduly hard and did not give them their full wages. On the 26th June a charge was instituted against them of having left the garden without the Manager's permission. On the 9th July last they were summarily tried, and nine of them were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

SANJIVANI,  
July 20th, 1889.

The evidence of the coolies was not taken, and the case instituted by them was not tried. The writer does not believe that leaving a garden for the purpose of going to a Court for redress of wrongs is a penal offence under section 175 of the Coolie Emigration Act. The points requiring decision



in the case were whether the coolies left the garden in good faith, and whether a petition was necessary. It is hoped that the new Chief Commissioner will look into the papers of this case. Mr. Rensal (?) does not know Assamese, and it is therefore doubtful whether he should remain in charge of a sub-division in Assam.

SANJIVANI,  
July 20th, 1889.

8. The same paper hopes that the District Judge of Dinagepore will make proper enquiries into the truth of the allegations made against Baboo Nilmadhab Mukharji, Munsif of Thakurgaon, in certain affidavits recently presented to him, and punish the really guilty party.

The Munsif of Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinagepore.

SANJIVANI.

9. The same paper says that Baboo Jagaddurlav Basak has not been able to please any class of people since he came to Narail. His manner of deciding cases and his manner of addressing those who have

The Deputy Magistrate of Narail, in the district of Jessore.

to appear in his court prove a source of great hardship to suitors and mukhtears. A short time ago a respectable man named Kaliprasanna Chakravarti submitted a petition to the Magistrate of Jessore stating that the Deputy Magistrate had insulted him by addressing him in obscene language and had threatened him by saying *maja dekhaiba* (I shall make you feel my authority). It was stated in this petition that some persons were present at the time when the Deputy Magistrate abused and threatened the petitioner. But the Magistrate did not take the evidence of those men, and contented himself with recording that "the Deputy Magistrate denies the use of abuse." The Magistrate should have examined witnesses instead of placing unquestioning faith in the statements of the Deputy Magistrate alone.

KASIPORE NIBASI.

10. The *Kasipore Nibasi*, for the month of Sravan, says that Mr. Stevens, who is going round inquiring about the court amla, &c., lately went to Burrisal.

He did not, however, visit any of the courts, and made his inquiry in letters addressed to the Sub-Judge and the Munsifs and without interviewing them. An inquiry of this kind regarding Burrisal could have been made equally well from Calcutta. Very little good is expected from the inquiry in Burrisal, which has been concluded without consulting non-official gentlemen or the members of the bar.

(c)—Jails.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
July 18th, 1889.

11. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 18th July, has the following on the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the subject of the escape of Messrs. Heely and Warner

The Heely-Warner Resolution.

from the Presidency Jail:—

The Lieutenant-Governor has clearly stated that the jail officers have made use of extremely flimsy pleas in order to account for the escape of the prisoners. There should therefore be a fresh enquiry into the matter, and steps should be taken to have all the officers connected with the jail and all those police officers who shewed remissness in arresting the prisoners after their escape punished. Reference is then made to that part of the resolution in which His Honour speaks of the inadequacy of the sentence passed on the prisoners by Mr. Marsden, and the following remark is made:—

The public were never satisfied with Mr. Marsden's work of administering justice. And it seems that Government too is not satisfied with his work. As Mr. Marsden has lost the confidence both of Government and of the public, he ought to be transferred from Calcutta.

(d)—Education.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
July 18th, 1889.

12. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 18th July, severely blames the Calcutta University for the inaccuracies observable in its last cross list, special reference

The Calcutta University.



being made to the case of the boy who was stated to have failed in a subject which he did not at all take up. Mr. Rowe's appointment as Registrar of the University is also condemned in strong language. Some days before Mr. Tawney was appointed Registrar some boy asked him a question concerning the University. In reply Mr. Tawney is reported to have said—"The Calcutta University has gone to dogs." This remark of Mr. Tawney has been justified by the appointment of Mr. Rowe to the post of Registrar.

Up to this time Mr. Wilson's treatises on Geometry and Conic Section have been text-books in Mathematics. But on the 22nd June last, the University authorities suddenly substituted two other books in their place. In doing so they deviated from the ordinary practice of announcing changes in text-books at least a year before such changes are intended to take effect. And the result has been that the book-sellers, who never suspected that such a change would be made, have suffered heavy loss.

13. The *Samrád Prabhákar*, of the 22nd July, makes the following observations on the subject of the appointment of members to the Central Text-book Committee:—It is just and proper to appoint as members of the Committee men who are the ornaments of Bengali literature and who have created and developed it. Baboos Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Dwijendra Nath Tagore, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Akhaya Chandra Sarkar, Nabin Chandra Sen and others should be appointed as members of this Committee, and no one should be appointed to it who is not connected either with the Education Department or with Bengali literature.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 22nd, 1889.

14. According to the *Som Prakásh*, of the 22nd July, the following are the reasons why the proceedings of the Calcutta University are marked by some grave irregularity or other every year, and why the University has failed to some extent to achieve the object with which it was established:—

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 22nd, 1889.

- (1) Some members of the Senate are indifferent to their work and some are utterly incompetent men. There are, in the Senate, many Rajas and Rai Bahadurs whose only claim to fellowships lies in their munificence for which they have been decorated by Government with titles. None but learned men should be made members of the Senate.
- (2) The encouragement of cram by the University. Cramming will not be put down until the present system of conducting the University examinations is changed.
- (3) The preponderance of Government influence in the affairs of the University. Nearly all the Professors of the Presidency College are members either of the Senate or of the Syndicate, and they carry nearly all University questions in the way they like.
- (4) Favouritism on the part of the University authorities and their failure to recognise and reward merit.
- (5) The selection of examiners on recommendation and not always in consideration of merit. Nearly all the examiners for the B. A. Examination come from the Presidency College as if the professors of other colleges are unfit to be appointed examiners for that examination.
- (6) The unsettled state of the rules and regulations framed by the University.

15. The *Dainik-o-Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 23rd July, refers to the statement that the degree of D.O.L., which was originally intended to be conferred on Lord Lansdowne by the Punjab University will not be conferred on him

DAINIK O SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
July 23rd, 1889.

The degrees of the Punjab University.



in consideration of the fact that His Excellency is not so well versed in oriental learning as Lord Dufferin, upon whom the degree was conferred, and that the title of Doctor of Literature will in consequence be conferred upon His Excellency, and remarks that the very fact that Lord Dufferin was considered deeply versed in oriental learning shows the worthlessness of these degrees of the Punjab University. Perhaps the bestowal of degrees by the University in other cases is marked by the same discrimination as was shown in the case of Lord Dufferin. If the Punjab University was able to give the D. O. L. degree to Lord Dufferin, no reason can be seen why Lord Dufferin did not make Baboo Pratap Chandra Ray, editor of the *Mahabharat*, a Mahamahopadhyaya instead of a C. I. E.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal administration.*

RUNGPORE DIK PRA-  
KASH,  
July 11th, 1889.

16. The *Rungpore Dikprakash*, of the 11th July, complains of ferry mismanagement in the district of Rungpore. Not one of the ferry ghats on the Teesta, the principal river in Rungpore, is well managed. In most of the ghats a sufficient number of boats or boatmen are not to be found, and boats are not kept in the ghats for ferrying horses and cattle, and the ghats are not sloping enough to be convenient to passengers. There are no fixed ferrying rates, and the ferrymen levy whatever rates they please. They also take into their boats more than the regulation number of passengers, and thereby endanger the lives of passengers. Reports are therefore constantly heard about accidents to boats resulting in loss of life at these ferry ghats. A large number of boats ply in the Teesta river, but none of them sink except those used by the ferrymen at the ferry ghats. Complaints have been made from time to time regarding ferry mismanagement in the district of Rungpore, but the authorities take no notice of them. When so large a number of men are drowned every year, Government should not remain indifferent in the matter. It should frame strict rules for the guidance of ferrymen and should strictly enforce those rules.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 16th, 1889.

17. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 16th July, says that the experiments made by Baboo Jagat Bandhu Mittra, the present acting Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality show that the impurities in the filtered water supplied by the municipality in the rainy season may be removed by using coal in the municipal filters. The filter with which Baboo Jagat Bandhu conducted his experiments, was 9 feet by 6 feet and 8 feet deep. The quantity of coal required for the purpose of this filter cost the Vice-Chairman Rs. 11-2. At this rate Rs. 1,527 worth of coal will suffice for the two municipal filters for three years. Thus it will cost the municipality about Rs. 500 annually to supply the town with pure water in the rainy season; and the municipality should not grudge this expenditure. The objections which some of the Commissioners have to the use of coal for filtering purposes are not very strong.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

18. The same paper says that the municipal officers of Burdwan are in the habit of forcibly levying a rate on the carters who come into the town from the mofussil. So far as the writer's knowledge goes, the levying of this rate is illegal and has caused great inconvenience to the village carters. The Chairman of the municipality should enquire into the matter.

SAHACHAR,  
July 17th, 1889.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 17th July, says that the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the municipal area of Calcutta has resulted in much inconvenience to the people of Garpar, formerly a portion of the Suburbs. The drainage of the place is imperfect, only two *pucca* drains have been constructed since



the amalgamation. All the other drains are *cutcha* and foul-smelling. Even the principal drain there is worse than the drains in the narrowest lanes at Bhowanipore. The place abounds with hollows containing water as dirty as that of cesspools; and if these hollows are regarded as tanks, the rule prohibiting the construction of privies within 50 feet from a tank will practically put a stop to the construction of privies in many places within the suburban area. The objection which is now being taken to the reconstruction of privies on their old sites will compel the people of the Suburbs to leave their homes. It has been ruled that no small houses will be supplied with water-pipes. But what will become of those small houses which have been already supplied with such pipes? It is hoped that Sir Henry Harrison will permit water-pipes to be retained in those houses. It is also hoped that Sir Henry Harrison will favourably consider the applications which have been submitted to him on the subject of connecting houses with underground pipes for drainage purposes.

20. The *Surabhi-o-Pataká*, of the 18th July, says that the drainage of Calcutta has been pronounced by experts to be noxious. It is insufficient for the purpose of draining off rain water, and it causes sickness by favouring the accumulation and emission of noxious gases. It is therefore hoped that the Commissioners of Calcutta will not repeat the error in the Suburbs, and will make pucca open drains there.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
July 18th, 1889.

21. The *Grámvási*, of the 20th July, says that a road from Bagnan to Bantul in the Uluberia sub-division of the Howrah district was constructed two years ago, but the contractors who made the road have not yet received the cost they incurred in turfing it. It is not known why the Local Board has not yet passed their bills. Surely the contractors do not deserve to be treated by the Board in such an ungentlemanly manner. They are being dunned by their creditors. If the Boards treat their creditors in this way, few will feel inclined to co-operate with them.

GRAMVASI,  
July 20th, 1889.

22. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 22nd July, says that Baboo Bidhubhushan Maulik, contractor, who constructed drains in Kansaripara, within the Santipore Municipality, took out from the Municipal Fund the sum of Rs. 2,310-15 for the work done by him. According to the contractor, that sum was intended to cover the following items of expenditure:—6,441 cubic feet of masonry work, 8,750 cubic feet of *khoa*, 20,739 feet of earthwork, and 256 feet of sál plank, &c. Baboo Krishna Behari Mookerjee, one of the Commissioners of the Municipality, actually measured the drainage work, and was astonished to find a discrepancy between his own measurement and that made by the contractor. He addressed an application to Government on the subject, and in the inquiry which followed, it came out that the drainage work in question comprised only 4,960 cubic feet of masonry work, 15,400 feet of earthwork, and 215 feet of plank, &c. As the foundations of the drains were not dug open, it was not ascertained whether the contractor's statement regarding the number of cubic feet of *khoa* was correct. The completion report of the Commissioners, on the strength of which the contractor was paid his money, should also be examined in this connection. The Commissioners of the Municipality are angry with Krishna Behari Baboo for his bringing the matter directly to the notice of Government. But the interests of the public require that in dealing with the matter before them, they should entirely forget that the remembrance of which is likely to prejudice the enquiry. Mr. Glazier, the Magistrate, is requested to keep a sharp eye over this matter.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 22nd, 1889.



(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

23. A correspondent of the *Pratikár*, of the 12th July, says that the principal road at Gokarna, a village in the Moorshedabad district, is out of repair. There are holes 2 or 3 *hats* deep in the road. This was represented to the Chairman of the Kandi Sudder Local Board, but to no purpose. There was a heavy shower in the village on the 26th Assar last, which submerged the road, and the current of the water on the road was so strong that a boy, 6 or 7 years old, who was returning from school, was washed away.

CHARUVARTA,  
July 16th, 1889.

24. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 16th July, says that the people of Tangail, who have to suffer great inconvenience on account of difficulty of communication with Mymensingh, will be greatly benefited if a railway is constructed from Keoraid to Tangail, and is thence gradually extended either westward up to the ghat on the Jamuna at Parabari, or southward up to the ghát on the Elangajani at Elasingh. There can be steamer service between Goalundo and Elasingh as well as between Goalundo and Parabari. Government is requested to attend to the matter.

DAINIK O SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
July 17th, 1889.

25. A correspondent of the *Dainik-o-Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 17th July, says that, though the people have been paying the Road Cess for the last 15 or 16 years, they have derived very little benefit in return. The poor cultivators are paying the road cess, but their grievance on account of bad roads continues. Both cultivation and internal trade suffer on account of bad roads during the rainy season. Owing to bad roads the cultivators find it difficult to carry on the internal trade in which they are employed every year during the period which intervenes between the sowing and the reaping season. Bad roads are an indirect cause of sickness among the cultivators, and when they fall sick, bad roads again stand in the way of their obtaining medical aid, because doctors do not care to attend them in their village homes on account of the inconvenience of travelling on bad roads. Bad roads again are an indirect cause of an increase of theft, because they furnish the chowkidars with a plea for not doing their work during the rainy season. In the interests of the poor cultivators it has become very necessary to repair village roads.

SAMAYA,  
July 19th, 1889.

26. The *Samaya*, of the 19th July, says that formerly the Eastern Bengal Railway line was notorious for accidents; but it seems that the East Indian Railway line is about to achieve the same notoriety. Three accidents have occurred on the latter line within the short space of two or three weeks.

BANGABASI,  
July 20th, 1889.

27. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 20th July, says that year after year the Hooghly Local Board has been requested to construct a pucca road from the Khannyan station to Jhamalban in the Hooghly district, but to no purpose. An overseer came and made a survey, but nothing has been heard of since then. The local zemindars are prepared to give free of charge all the land that may be required for the purpose, and also to pay a portion of the expenditure for constructing the road.

(h)—*General.*

CHARUVARTA,  
July 16th, 1889.

28. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 16th July, says that certain villages in the Kalijuri pergunnah, Mymensingh, namely, Dhanpore, Satal, Chachna, Krishnapore, Adityapore, Mriga, A branch post office at Mriga in Kalijuri, in the district of Mymensingh.



Jhore, Kandi, and others are suffering great inconvenience on account of the want of a post office. This has been many times represented to the authorities, but to no purpose. The post office from which letters are delivered in these villages is situated at a distance of 6 or 7 miles from Itna, and at a distance of 10 or 11 miles from some other villages. The postman of Itna cannot come to these villages even once in every 15 or 16 days. The villagers have to send their own men to the post office to fetch their letters. The correspondent recommends that a branch post office should be established at the village Mriga with jurisdiction over the above villages. Money-orders for four or five thousand rupees are sent every year from Mriga alone, and money-orders for six or seven thousand rupees are sent every year from the other villages taken together. The villagers are prepared to furnish a house as well as the necessary furniture for a post office. It would be better if communications are established between the proposed post office and the Badla post office instead of between it and the Itna post office; for in the latter case letters will first go to Itna and from thence to Badla, and thus there will be delay in their delivery.

29. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 18th July, says that it is not advisable to grant repeated extensions of service to Government servants after they have

Service after the 55th year.

passed the regulation age of 55 years. The work of Government suffers from such extensions, which also stand in the way of the promotion of younger men. Mr. Belchambers of the High Court is 64 years old, and another extension for one year has been granted to him at the request of the Chief Justice. Another officer of the same Court, a Bengali, is six years older. A friend of the writer has told him that about two months ago he applied to the Registrar of the High Court for some information, which he has not received yet. One must not look for speedy disposal of work in an office in which there are some nine or ten old men.

30. The *Bangabási*, of the 20th July, says that the 24th July has been fixed for the hearing of the *Pioneer* defamation case at Calcutta, and Mr. Porter, the Magistrate of Allahabad, who has been

Sir Auckland Colvin and the charges against Dr. Hall.

directed by Sir Auckland Colvin to hold an inquiry into the charges preferred against Dr. Hall by Captain Hearsey, has fixed the 21st and 22nd July for his investigation, and has summoned the Captain to appear at Allahabad on those dates. Now Captain Hearsey cannot be present both in Calcutta and in Allahabad at the specified time, and the inquiry against Dr. Hall ought, therefore, to be postponed for the present. People are blaming Sir Auckland Colvin for allowing Mr. Porter to fix such an inconvenient time for the inquiry. The public conclude from the proceedings of Sir Auckland Colvin in this matter that he does not desire that there should be a proper inquiry into the charges preferred against Dr. Hall. Sir Auckland Colvin is requested to make arrangements for a thorough and systematic inquiry into the conduct of Dr. Hall, and not to throw dust in the eyes of the public by making a sham inquiry.

31. A correspondent of the same paper says that mails are delivered at Halkagram thrice a week during the summer months through the Taland Post Office in Rajshahye, but not more than once a week during the rainy season. The matter has been reported to the Postmaster-General, but without effect.

Postal service at Halkagram in the Rajshahye district.

32. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 21st July, says that Government has made even the administration of justice a source of revenue. From this source it derives an annual revenue of Rs. 35,15,400. This is very unfair and should be done

Judicial reform.

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
July 18th, 1889.

BANGABASI,  
July 20th, 1889.

BANGABASI.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
July 21st, 1889.



away with. Government should reduce the cost of law suits and increase the number of law courts for the better administration of civil and criminal justice.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 25th, 1889.

33. In reviewing the Government Resolution on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1888-89, the *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 25th July, makes Village sanitation in Bengal.

the following observations:—

It appears from the Sanitary Commissioner's report that last year the number of deaths from cholera, fever and small-pox was greater than that in the preceding year. The Sanitary Commissioner deserves to be thanked for the circulars he has issued to municipalities on the subject of village sanitation. But both the Lieutenant-Governor and Dr. Gregg know that not all the incomes of all the municipalities in the country will be sufficient for the purpose of improving village sanitation. Some time ago Government proposed the appointment of a Sanitary Board; but there has been an end of the proposal in the proposing. The long and short of the matter is that municipalities will not be able to effect any improvement with their limited income without receiving pecuniary assistance from Government. Government should therefore do something practical in this direction instead of contenting itself with writing reports and recording resolutions whilst the work of depopulation proceeds fast in the Bengal villages.

KASIPORE NIBASI.

34. The *Kasipore Nibāsi* for the month of Sravan takes exception to the levy of a tax of one rupee a year from each *kabiraj* (native physician) for using opium in his medicinal preparations. The rule authorising the levy of this tax, though issued by the Board of Revenue sometime ago, has been extended to the mofussil only this year, and its working will be attended with hardship. There are many *kabirajes* who do not use even 8 annas' worth of opium in one year in their medicinal preparations, and it is most unfair to make them pay an annual tax of one rupee for opium and four annas for an account book.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 22nd, 1889.

35. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 22nd July, says that much good will result from the passing of the proposed Leper Bill. But it will be the duty of Government

The Leper Bill.

to see that the lepers who are detained in asylums are not subjected to any inconvenience and receive proper diet and medicines. Care should also be taken to make the asylum buildings commodious and well ventilated. There should also be a good physician in the asylums to treat the lepers.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
July 23rd, 1889.

The Leper Bill.

36. The *Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 23rd July, has the following on the proposed Leper Bill:—

It is admitted on all hands that leprosy is not infectious. But opinions differ as to whether it is contagious or not, the preponderance being on the side of those who hold that it is not contagious. Dr. Sanyal, M.D., M.C., L.S., who prosecuted his medical studies in England and made leprosy his special study, and Dr. Rajendra Chandra De, who too is an authority on leprosy, are of opinion that the disease is not contagious. As for the case of Father Damien, it may be said by way of counterpoise that many *padris* do not contract leprosy though they frequent leper asylums. Probably Father Damien would have contracted leprosy even if he had not frequented or lived in leper asylums.

Reference is then made to the anti-leprosy agitation carried on in England by the Prince of Wales, and it is remarked that, as His Royal



Highness will have one day to rule the British Empire, he should give up his present habit of lending himself readily to sensational agitations.

The Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and all the officers of Government in this country have joined the agitation which has been commenced in England by the Prince of Wales. As for the editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers, they have joined the agitation as a matter of course. For they are ever ready to support any measure of Government which is calculated to bring about an increase of *zulum* over the natives of India. And as for the editors of native papers who are supporting the Leper Bill, they have only to consider the matter carefully to perceive their error. The passing of the Leper Bill will do much harm to the country. To treat innocent persons like prisoners by forcibly detaining them in particular places cannot be consistent with good administration. Like the people who are now detained in the jails, in the lunatic asylums, and in the hospitals, the lepers who will be detained in the asylums will also lose their caste and religion.

It has been shown above that leprosy is not contagious. But supposing it is, it is not, at any rate, more contagious than syphilis in the tertiary stage. And if a law is passed authorising the forcible detention of lepers in asylums, a law ought also to be passed for the forcible detention of persons attacked with syphilis. Such a law will necessitate the establishment of lock-hospitals for the treatment of male patients. But lock-hospitals alone will not do. There must also be regular asylums for the detention of syphilitic patients. All this will increase Government's work, not to speak of the inconvenience to which such legislation will subject that section of the community amongst whom early marriage is prohibited. The Editor of the *Pioneer* should henceforward write with caution on the subject of leper legislation.

The fact is that leprosy is more disgusting than contagious. This, at any rate, is the opinion of experienced physicians, and Government ought to guide itself by that opinion. The advice which is given by the *Pioneer* and other advocates of hasty legislation is not good. No one doubts that the object of the proposed law is good and pure. But it is not enough that its object is good. Where the enforcement of a law is expected to result in oppression and in interference with people's caste and religion, it is not right to have the law because its object is good.

37. Referring to the proposed Parliamentary legislation on the subject of the reorganization of the Indian Legislative Councils, the *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 24th July, thanks the Ministry for trying in

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 24th, 1889.

Reorganization of the Legislative Councils.

this way to satisfy a cherished desire of the natives of India. It is observed, however, that as the 200 millions of the Indian population are interested in the proposed legislation, the Indian public ought to be consulted about it, and the draft Bill should be therefore circulated as widely in India as in England.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Cashmere.

38. The *Sahachar*, of the 17th July, has the following on Cashmere affairs:—

SAHACHAR,  
July 17th, 1889.

Sir John Gorst said in the House of Commons that the action of the Government of India in regard to Cashmere was the result of a careful consideration of the case, that the Maharaja's abdication was voluntary, and that he changed his mind by the advice of designing men. This means that the Maharaja is a worthless and weak-minded man. It is useless questioning this. Still the question may be fairly asked, does the expression, "the Government of India" made use of by Sir John, mean the Governor-General in



Council or Colonel Nisbet and the Foreign Office? When the Colonel showed the "letters" to the Maharaja, the latter denied having written them. But he had the fate of Mulhar Rao in his mind, and had no time to think over the matter. The fear that he might be called upon to appear before a Court of Enquiry quite unnerved him, and he thought it prudent to avoid disgrace, no matter how. When he was in this frame of mind, Colonel Nisbet got him to sign his own abdication. Thus his abdication is an act for which he himself can scarcely be held responsible. The Governor-General is acting under the advice of the Resident. But as the Maharaja has protested against the action of the Resident, ought not the Governor-General to have instituted an enquiry into the matter? Say what anybody may, all India has come to the conclusion that the Maharaja of Cashmere has not been justly dealt with. And who shall say that this conclusion is unjust?

SURABHI O PATAKA,  
July 18th, 1889.

39. The *Surabhi o Pátaká*, of the 18th July, says that the *Statesman* has taken the editor of the *Indian Mirror* severely to task for the statement made by him

Cashmere.

that Government has annexed Cashmere, and that the annexation is none the less complete because it has been effected without bloodshed. But it does not appear to the writer that the editor of the *Indian Mirror* has said anything wrong or improper. The efforts of Government and of the editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers to throw dust in the eyes of the public in regard to Cashmere will not succeed. If what has been done in connection with that State had not been annexation, how could people have talked of colonising it with British soldiers?

SAMAYA,  
July 19th, 1889.

40. The *Samaya*, of the 19th July, says that it is doubtful whether any Rani of a native prince of India was ever subjected to such oppression as is now

The Ranis of Rewah.

being committed for nothing on the Ranis of Rewah. The writer cannot understand why Government is treating the Ranis in such a way. Unlike Cashmere, Rewah is not situated on the north-western frontier of India. It is a small State in Central India, and why is Government making so much about it, especially at a time when its Rajah is a minor under the guardianship of his mothers? It is certainly discreditable to the English Government and to men professing the Christian faith to commit such oppression on women.

It is doubtful whether any man calling himself a Christian can accord to the Ranis of Rewah the treatment which was accorded to them by Major Barr, late Resident in that State; and Major Barr on his part could not have succeeded in committing so much oppression if there had been a single good man in the Foreign Department of Government.

On the 2nd of November last the Ranis addressed a letter to the Viceroy, but, like all their previous letters, this one too remained in the Foreign Office, and did not reach the Viceroy. In replying to this letter, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, addressed the Ranis like ordinary women, and without the word "Highnesses" before their names. This letter justly offended the Ranis, who addressed another letter to the Viceroy, stating, among other things, that they did not know what, according to English notions of etiquette, was the proper form of addressing the wives of a native prince of India, and expressing the hope that the letter in question would reach the Viceroy.

The writer cannot say whether or not the practices complained of in the letter are known to the Viceroy. Possibly His Excellency knows all about these malpractices of the Foreign Office, for they have been exposed in the newspapers. If so, why does not Lord Lansdowne protest against them? It is certainly an act of meanness to address the Ranis of native princes, born of royal blood, like ordinary women. And does not the Viceroy's tacit approval of such meanness make him also responsible for it?



Some 13 years ago Colonel Bannerman was Resident of Rewah. The income of the State was 10 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure was fixed by the Colonel at six lakhs. Thus there was an annual saving of four lakhs. At this rate there ought to be now 52 lakhs of rupees in the Rewah treasury. And will the Resident, the Political Agent, or the Government of India say why the Rewah treasury is just now empty? Since the death of the late Maharaja, Rewah has been converted by the Major into a dancing ground for ghosts. It cost the State Rs. 10,000 to construct a station named Sutna; and that station has been sold at the trifling sum of Rs. 900. Does any intelligent man require to be told why the Major sold the station at so low a price? The Viceroy is requested to inform himself regarding the true state of affairs in Rewah, and to remove the complaints of the Ranis.

Cashmere.

41. The same paper has the following on

Cashmere affairs:—

SAMAYA  
July 19th, 1889.

Are the charges brought against the Maharaja of Cashmere true? The letters incriminating the Maharaja have been proved to be forgeries. The charge of misgovernment which has been brought against him is to a great extent untrue. It is not of course meant that the Maharaja's administration was faultless. But when it is considered that there are numerous defects even in the English administration of India, the existence of defects in the Maharaja's administration should excite no wonder. Again, if the defects in the Maharaja's administration are considered sufficient to justify his deposition, it will perhaps be necessary to depose many other native princes. But the Government of India has committed no *zulm* on any other native prince of India on the ground of maladministration. One therefore feels justified in thinking that the annexation of Cashmere is one of the objects contemplated in the present Cashmere policy of Government. It is next observed that a review of the Cashmere policy of Government since the appointment of Mr. Plowden as Resident in 1886 will show that Government has been gradually curtailing the powers of the Maharaja. In their treaty with the Maharaja Golab Singh, the English promised to help his descendants in their effort to preserve the independence of the State, and people now see how that promise is being redeemed. But there is nothing to wonder at in all this, for this is just the way Englishmen fulfil their promises when they want to annex a native State or to curtail the independence of its ruler.

42. The *Sanjivani*, of the 20th July, says that the fate of the Maharaja of Cashmere now seems to be sealed. The apprehensions felt by the writer

Cashmere.

SANJIVANI,  
July 20th, 1889.

regarding Cashmere from the day on which Babu Nilambar Mukharji left that State now bid fair to be realised. The English Government has been behaving towards the Maharaja for some years past in a manner which carried clear conviction to every intelligent man that Englishmen had an eye upon Cashmere and would soon take possession of it. It is almost impossible for the weak Maharaja to break through the strong "net of conspiracy" in which Colonel Nisbet has entangled him. The manner in which the Colonel made the Maharaja write the letter of abdication was extremely disgraceful. Can any intelligent man believe that the ruler can resign his kingly rank, and a vast State like Cashmere, without being subjected to pressure? The very thought is hateful that an agent of Government can do so disgraceful a thing. It is also strange that every officer, from the Secretary of State to the lowest functionary in the Foreign Department, is implicated in the conspiracy. The Maharaja says that he was frightened out of his senses by Colonel Nisbet's threats, and that he wrote in that state what Colonel Nisbet dictated to him without understanding what he wrote. The truth of this statement has not been enquired



into. No one, from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, has listened to the representations of the Maharaja, and the statements of Colonel Nisbet have been implicitly believed. No one ever heard of such a trial as this. There never was such a trial under the English Government, except during the administration of Lord Dalhousie. If Government takes away from the family of Golab Singh of Cashmere unjustly and without trial what belongs to them, it will earn great disgrace. And if in addition to this the proposal of that lifelong enemy of India, Sir Lepel Griffin, about establishing a colony of soldiers in Cashmere is adopted, Cashmere will be ruined, its inhabitants will be compelled to leave their earthly paradise under the oppressions which will be committed by the English settlers, and Indian progress will be stopped for ever. There will be no atonement for such a sin.

SANJIVANI,  
July 20th, 1889.

43. The same paper says that the Maharani of Rewah is to-day a mendicant. Though a Maharani, she has no place on which to lay her head. A palanquin has now become her dwelling place, and her friends have enclosed it with a bamboo fence to protect her from the attacks of wild beasts. She cannot clasp to her breast her own son. The maternal right which is possessed by the meanest beggar-woman in the dominion of Queen Victoria has been denied by the Political Agent to the Maharani of Rewah. The right which God gave her has been taken away from her by man. This is why she has gone to the wilderness—this is why she is a mendicant.

Being repeatedly insulted, the Maharani has retired to the wilderness. Full of despair and unable to deliver her son from the hands of foreigners, she has retired to the wilderness. Does such oppression as this look well under the English Government? Will not Lord Lansdowne look personally to the state of things in Rewah?

GAUHAR,  
July 22nd, 1889.

44. The *Gauhar*, of the 22nd July, says that Government has for a long time intended the annexation of Cashmere, and it has now accomplished that desire by using an old plea. The importance of Cashmere as a frontier State is the consideration that has led Government to do this wrong act. The writer next refers to the letter addressed by the Maharaja to the Viceroy, and remarks that not even the worst enemy of the Maharaja could have sent him such a heartless reply as has been given to him by the Viceroy.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
July 22nd, 1889.

45. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 22nd July, makes the following proposals for the better administration of the Tipperah Raj, and hopes that they will be adopted by the Maharaja:—

- (1).—The Maharaja should appoint a Minister on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. He should not interfere with the work of his Minister for five years. The minister should live ordinarily at Commilla.
- (2).—The Maharaja should get in three instalments such allowance for himself and the members of his family as will be allotted in the Budget, and he should not get one pice more. The Maharaja should himself distribute the allowance as he thinks best.
- (3).—The smaller debts should be paid off with money borrowed in other places. And the money thus borrowed should be paid off by annual instalments.
- (4).—The *dalapatis* now at Agartala should be expelled from that place. No Minister will be able to do anything until these *dals* are broken up.



The Cashmere State.

46. The same paper has the following:—

Dacca Gazette,  
July 22nd, 1889.

As matters stand at present, it is to be feared that after five years the Maharaja of Cashmere will have to retire for ever from the administration of his State. The Secretary of State for India, however, gives the assurance that Cashmere will never be annexed to the British Empire. This is certainly good news. But men change their opinions in a short time, and there is also no knowing if the present Secretary of State will be in office five years hence. The successor of the present Secretary of State may think differently regarding Cashmere. People's misgivings will not therefore be removed until the Maharaja of Cashmere is reinstated in his throne. All India is sorry for the Maharaja, and all the feudatory and tributary princes of India are dissatisfied with the manner in which he has been treated. Under these circumstances, it would be wise for the Viceroy to abandon the present Cashmere policy. Will the Viceroy listen to this humble request?

## V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

47. The *Bangabasi*, of the 20th July, says that excessive rainfall in Behar has submerged the fields, and has thus done more harm than good to the cultivators. The prices of food-grains have risen. The officials rightly say that in many places the food-grains are selling at "famine prices." Excessive rainfall has washed away roads in many places, and has stopped the import of food-grains, thereby increasing the people's sufferings. Whether Sir Stuart Bayley's visit to Behar will be attended with an alleviation of the people's sufferings, remains to be seen.

BANGABASI,  
July 20th, 1889.

The fury of famine has not abated in Orissa. The people of Angul are still suffering from scarcity and are wailing in distress. It is true that rain has fallen, but untimely rainfall cannot put an end to famine. Excessive rainfall has destroyed all the hopes and expectations of the afflicted people, and the cultivators regard with despair the breaches which have been made in the banks of the rivers and khals. The scarcity in Angul is increasing, and has spread as far as Cuttack; mortality has also increased. Knowing men say that in places where the number of deaths in other years within a particular period does not exceed 40, the number of deaths this year within the same period is 2,000. But the official return of mortality, 2,000, does not represent the whole mortality. Many deaths are not officially reported. It has become necessary for Government to afford relief, and the amount of *tuccavi* advances should be increased. Mr. Hopkins has little experience of famine, and Mr. Tute has failed to show good sense in connection with the Cuttack *Annachhattra*.

48. A correspondent of the same paper says that want of rain in Chaitra last damaged the crops at Ramnagar, a village situated near Dhunat in Bogra, and the present excessive rainfall threatens them with wholesale destruction.

BANGABASI.

49. Another correspondent of the same paper says that excessive rainfall has greatly damaged the *aus* paddy plants. The weeding operation has been stopped on account of excessive rainfall.

BANGABASI.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. Referring to the affray which took place between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Bholahat in Maldah on account of the beating of drums by the former

PRATIKAR,  
July 12th, 1889.



near a mosque belonging to the latter, the *Pratikár*, of the 12th July, makes the following observations:—

Both the Hindus and Mussulmans use tom-toms in their religious festivals and in their marriages and other celebrations, but neither of them do so with the view of offending the other. The Mahomedans ought not therefore to take offence at the beating of tom-toms by the Hindus in their processions as these pass by mosques or musjids. And it deserves to be considered by every right-minded man that whilst the Mahomedan religion does not forbid its followers to hear the sound of tom-toms, it is a sin for the Hindu to witness cow-slaughter. It is clear, therefore, that in beating the tom-tom in front of a mosque the Hindu does not offend so seriously against the Mahomedan as the Mahomedan offends against the Hindu by slaughtering cows in the presence of the latter by way of revenge. Mussulmans should therefore be a little more tolerant in the matter of the beating of tom-toms by Hindus near their mosques. And as for the Hindus, modesty, urbanity and self-sacrifice are the cardinal injunctions of their religion, and they would do well not to excite the susceptibilities of the Mahomedans by beating tom-toms near mosques and musjids.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
July 16th, 1889.

51. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 16th July, has absolutely no sympathy with the men who are for making over to Government the management of devattar property.

It will never, not even for its life, side with those who wish to see *mlechchas* controlling property dedicated to Hindu gods. It will never be able to place the management of devattar property in the hands of *Yavanas*. It knows Government thoroughly well.

The *Bengalee* newspaper's proposal to make over the management of devattar property to District Boards does not also commend itself to the writer.

As these Boards are known to be dependent on Government, it will not be safe to entrust them with the management of devattar property. The management of such property should be made over to Hindus. The opinions of distinguished pundits of Bengal should be taken on the subject of the misdeeds committed by the Mohanta of Tarakeshwar, and the latter should be either dismissed from his office or forced to undergo some expiatory ceremony. These measures will alone be sufficient to save devattar property from maladministration.

PRAJA BANDHU.

52. The same paper refers to Sir Lepel Griffin's proposal to colonise Cashmere, and observes as follows:—

Sir Lepel Griffin's proposal to colonise Cashmere.

What does Sir Lepel mean by his proposal to colonise Cashmere? Will the same policy be adopted in India which was adopted in America? Will you, followers of Christ, show the same sort of kindness to India that was shown by you to humanity in America? Perhaps you would have shown the same kindness to India long before if it had been practicable for you to do so. But Russia is casting angry glances at you as if to say—"if you Englishmen carry matters to extremes in regard to the people of India, we (Russia) will adopt the same policy which you did during the Crimean war." If a colony is established in Cashmere, the question as to what rights should be conferred on the colonists will be a very difficult one for Government to solve. Do you remember the trouble which you had to experience in America? The Americans are your descendants, and yet they now feel ashamed to make the acknowledgment. They stop their ear-holes with their fingers at the mention of your name. Perhaps the new colonists of Cashmere will be a separate community like the Eurasians. And it is for Englishmen to see whether the creation of such a community will be advantageous to them. It will be an act of extreme short-sightedness for Englishmen to allow the establishment of a colony in Cashmere.



53. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 16th July, says that Government will get into trouble if it undertakes the management of devattar property. Under the system of Self-Government educated natives are managing many matters, and it will be well if the management of devattar property is vested in committees composed of real Hindus taken from the municipalities and the Local and District Boards.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,  
July 16th, 1889.

54. The *Sahachar*, of the 17th July, in describing the difficulties which beset vernacular journalism, makes the following observations:—

SAHACHAR,  
July 17th, 1889.

It is impossible in this country to make a living exclusively by journalism. Hence there are few editors of vernacular newspapers who, over and above editing newspapers, do not follow some trade or profession for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood. It is for this reason that they cannot spend money for the purpose of obtaining telegraphic intelligence as the editors of European and American newspapers do, and have to be content with getting through their work somehow or other. Their difficulties, however, do not end here. The European officers of Government are perpetually on the alert to find fault with them. If the writers in the native press say anything against the Magistrate of a district, they are accused of sedition. If they say that the people of the country should have control over its finances, they are accused of attempting to subvert Government and to establish a democracy. And as if these drawbacks were not enough, laws are occasionally passed under which the presses, the types and even the very utensils belonging to the editors and proprietors of the native papers are attached and taken away. The native press is once more free, and God alone knows with what care the writers in that press write and their correspondents furnish them with news. Future generations will certainly do justice to these writers for their trouble, and for the abuse which the officers of Government heap upon them. Heaven grant that their successors in the work of native journalism may meet with better treatment!

55. The *Samaya*, of the 19th July, says that the Magistrate of Allahabad, who has been entrusted with the task of enquiring into the charges brought by Captain Hearsey against Dr. Hall of the Naini jail, ought to grant the Captain's application, a very proper one by the way, that, as he has already applied to the Viceroy praying that the charges in question may not be enquired into by any officer under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the proposed enquiry may be postponed till the Viceroy's answer is received. If the application is not granted, it will mean that the enquiry will not be conducted in an impartial spirit. The Magistrate has fixed the 22nd instant for the enquiry. But has he not read in the papers that the charge of defamation brought by the Captain against the *Pioneer* will be heard in Calcutta on the 24th? It seems that the 22nd has been fixed by the Magistrate for the enquiry with the distinct object of inconveniencing the Captain.

SAMAYA,  
July 19th, 1889.

56. The *Education Gazette*, of the 19th July, considers the *Sahachar* newspaper's remarks on the subject of the administration of devattar property by local Committees to be very weighty (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 20th July 1889, paragraph 53). In Ceylon, Government has long since made over the management of temples to local Committees, and every one who has visited the *math* called Kalyani, situated near Colombo, must admit the good that has resulted from that measure. There are in Southern India many *maths* which are

EDUCATION GAZETTE  
July 19th, 1889.



managed by local Committees, and the income of those *maths* is, for the most part, spent on proper and legitimate objects. The devattar properties at Kumbhukonam, Sriramgaun, Mahasa and other places are not also grossly misapplied, because they too are under the management of local Committees.

SANJIVANI,  
July 20th, 1889.

57. The *Sanjivani*, of the 20th July, says that the following is the opinion which, on hearing the wailings of the ryots, Mr. Munro, the then Presidency Commissioner, felt called upon to record in May 1883 regarding Mr. Selby:—

1. The report under proposal in your letter No. 432TP of the 3rd May last.

2. The Magistrate of Jessore has after a long time recently sent his report about the complaints made against Mr. Selby, Manager, by the tenants of two villages within the zemindary of concern Nowhatta. My opinion is the same with the substance of the Magistrate's report, viz.—It is true that no such definite charge has been satisfactorily made out, from which it can be established that there are reasonable grounds for the institution of criminal proceedings against Mr. Selby. It rather appears that Mr. Selby is in the habit of doing various illegal and oppressive acts unto them. Mr. Selby greatly oppresses his tenants, and always keeps them in restraint by violence. He and his officers do not duly give receipts for the rent they realise. The dakhilas given by them are also useless. They have courts of their own wherein cases are tried and punishments given. The tenants cannot at all take recourse to proper court.

3. It is a matter of regret that no sufficient proof has been found whereupon to take criminal proceedings upon Mr. Selby. There are reasons to suppose that he does several illegal acts; but no satisfactory evidence has been obtained towards any actual acts of the kind. Until any particular occurrence is proved, the criminal courts cannot conveniently interfere simply on the strength of the existence of a habit of committing unlawful acts.

4. In this state of things Mr. Selby should in the first instance be warned that from the manner which has on enquiry been found as to the conduct of the officers of the concern with respect to the tenants of Joydebporo and Nalia, there is sufficient reason for their complaints. In the event of such misconduct being found in future, he shall be personally put to fault. In fact, if it does not appear that he has taken measures for the prevention of these misconducts, he will not be considered as innocent. That he is violating law in imposing fines, &c., on his tenants, and that he may be criminally prosecuted on the application of the persons who are punished in this way.

5. If the Magistrate of the district duly communicates all these to Mr. Selby, he may, for the sake of his own interest, do away with this malpractice. After he is warned he will not deal with the tenants in a way so as to render himself responsible to the court. If after warning Mr. Selby does not correct himself, and specially if he does not grant proper receipts for rent, and dismiss such officers as are in the habit of oppressing the tenants, the Magistrate will closely look into the matter and deal with the complaints of the tenants, and if any offence is proved the party in guilt will be hardly dealt with.

6. At present no other measure can be adopted besides this. The cases that are pending have not been well proved and are standing for a long time. In the absence of satisfactory evidence in these cases no criminal action can be taken against Mr. Selby. Mr. Selby should also bear in mind that if, instead of making oppression on the tenants, he behaves them friendly, he may avail of a good many other advantages.

7. During the Magistrate's tour he will stay as long as he can in the place concerned with the complaints against Mr. Selby and watch his proceedings, and see whether Mr. Selby has been careful to abandon and reform his malpractice.

8. The application received with the letter under reply is returned with this.



To the above the Bengal Government replied as follows:—

*Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division,—Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.*

1. Your report No. 92 of the 23rd October, about the complaints of the tenants of some villages in the district of Jessore against Mr. Selby, Manager of the Nowhatta Concern.

2. It appears from your report that although no sufficient ground has been proved towards the institution of criminal proceedings against Mr. Selby, it has been found that he commits acts of violence and oppression and illegal and oppressive acts upon his tenants, and grants worthless rent-receipts through his officers and makes a court of his own and hears litigation and inflicts punishments and does not let the tenants approach proper authorities.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with paragraph 4 of your report. You are further informed that you will communicate to the Magistrate that in warning Mr. Selby the Magistrate will, as far as practicable, state in detail and distinctly all sorts of illegal acts that Mr. Selby has been found to do, and that there is left no reason to suppose that Mr. Selby has not been informed of all such acts which require correction.

4. On Mr. Selby's giving any explanation you will please forward copy thereof to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

This was in 1883, and it is now 1889, and no one can say that the condition of the ryots has at all improved during the last six years. The writer has himself seen Mr. Selby and his officers still taking rents without granting proper receipts for the same. The following is the form of the rent-receipt which is granted by Mr. Selby:—

SRI SRI DURGA.

*Bengali year 1296 dated the 30th Baisakh.*

UDURA (UJURA P)

			Rs.	A.	P.
Rent from Piyari Tanti	...	...	0	15	6
Rent on the 27th instant	...	...	1	0	0
			1	15	6

Some of these receipts are signed by Mr. Selby or one of his officers, and some contain no signature at all. On the back of the dakhilas are given the names of the *paiks*.

It will appear from the petition, which has been signed by more than a hundred ryots, whether or not Mr. Selby has a court of justice of his own. When the writer went to Binodepore to make enquiries, many persons came to him and said that some had been fined 20 or 25 rupees, and others had been whipped by Mr. Selby's court. The writer was also shown a copy of the proceedings in a case tried in Mr. Selby's court. The acts of oppression on the part of Mr. Selby brought to light by the enquiry of the Deputy Magistrate of Magura have been already mentioned. An enquiry is indispensable for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of hundreds of ryots, as well as for the purpose of fulfilling the promise which the Bengal Government made in 1883 that it would enquire into any subsequent oppression by Mr. Selby. The writer requests Sir Steuart Bayley to appoint a Commission consisting of some Englishmen and some Bengalis to enquire into the condition of the ryots of Nowhatta.



## URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
July 13th, 1889.

58. Referring to the alleged criminal misappropriation of public money by the Post-master of Telinapali in the Central Provinces, the *Utkaldipiká*, of the 13th July, points out that it was most irregular on the part of the authorities to keep the accused waiting for four months before securing the conviction that was quashed on appeal.

UTKALDIPIKA.

59. The same paper is glad to find that the appointment of a new manager to superintend the Puri temple has proved a success, as the rites, ceremonies, and observances incident to the car-festival, to witness which a large number of pilgrims from different parts of India collected in the Puri town, were performed with a regularity that gave satisfaction to all. The precautionary measures adopted by the temple servants to provide against possible accidents were successful and were calculated to aid the police in the discharge of their duties.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

60. The same paper is jubilant over the intelligence it has received from a Calcutta daily newspaper to the effect that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction of earthworks in Ganjam as an earnest of the proposed coast railway and as a relief work for the famine-stricken inhabitants of that unfortunate district.

SAMVADVAHIKA,  
July 11th, 1889.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
July 10th, 1889.

61. The *Samvadváhiiká*, of the 11th July, approves of the provisions of the proposed Leprosy Bill, and sympathises with the determination of the Prince of Wales to establish a permanent fund in India for the relief and treatment of lepers. The *Uriya and Navasamvád*, of the 10th July, though of the same opinion, suggests that the definition of "leprosy" ought to be limited to that form of the disease which is contagious, there being several forms of leprosy, which, according to the Hindu shastras, are not infectious, and therefore not harmful.

SAMVADVAHIKA,  
July 4th & 11th, 1889.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
July 13th, 1889.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
July 3rd, 1889.

DIPAKA,  
July 13th, 1889.

62. The party-spirit which lay dormant among the native community of the Balasore town has been roused by a curious criminal case in which Baboo Haris Chandra Sarcar, the Vice-Chairman of the Balasore Sudder Local Board, a Bench Magistrate of Sudder Balasore, and the Head-master of the Barbati School, was convicted, under section 34, India Act V of 1861, of having been found drunk and disorderly on the public road and fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Mendes, a Deputy Magistrate of that district, the *Sámadváhiká*, of the 4th and 11th July, supported by its contemporary of the *Utkaldipiká*, of the 13th July, espousing the cause of the accused, and pointing out that Harischandra's honour was sacrificed to please his antagonists, who had falsely got up the case in order to lower him in the estimation of the public, and the *Uriya and Navasamvád*, of the 3rd July, and the *Dipaka*, of the 13th July, demanding on the strength of the conviction that Baboo Harishchandra should be divested of his public functions and removed summarily from the Headmastership of the Barbati school.

SAMVADVAHIKA,  
July 11th, 1889.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
July 10th, 1889.

63. The *Samvadváhiiká*, of the 11th July, has been informed that within the past four months of the year about 15,000 people died of cholera in the Balasore district. A large portion of the mortality may have been due to scarcity of drinking water of a kind never before witnessed. The same paper and its contemporary of the *Uriya and Navasamvád*, of the 10th July, regret to find that, notwithstanding the frequent showers of rain, the tanks, wells and other reservoirs of water in certain parts of the



Balasore district are not yet full, and that want of water is still felt in some measure.

64. The Khordah correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 10th July, informs the public that 2,206 souls died of cholera only in the Khordah thanna in the month of May last, and that the dread of the people consequent on this has been so great that the public thoroughfares, markets and offices are rarely frequented by the ordinary village-men in the sub-division. A heavy and continuous rainfall for full one week is said to be reviving the spirits of the villagers by reducing the rate of mortality due to cholera, and by opening up the prospects of the ensuing agricultural year.

65. The Mayurbhunj correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 10th July, reports the existence of scarcity of food in Barpara and other pergunnahs of that Tributary State. Its contemporary of the *Dipaka*, of the 6th July, publishes the contents of a Government Resolution describing the condition of the Tributary States situated on the northern and southern sides of the Mahanudy, pointing out the character and nature of the distress found to exist in most of them, and setting forth the measures which have been adopted by Government or by the Tributary Chieftains with their assistance to soften or mitigate its rigour.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
July 10th, 1889.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
July 10th, 1889.

DIPAKA.  
July 6th, 1889.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 27th July 1889.*



